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All articles for publication must be accompanied by the true name of the author and written in respectful language and without any abuse of the press. The true name requires an evidence of good faith.

WINNSBORO, S. C.
Wednesday, July 12, 1893

Judge Hudson having held that the dispensary act is constitutional only so far as it prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, if the decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court we will have prohibition. So the prohibitionists may win after all.

Isn't South Carolina politics down on a low plane when an Adjutant General will charge a United States Senator with aspirations to become the "champion liar of the State"? And if Senator Irby did it, isn't it contemptible in him as a Senator to use a newspaper, borrowing another's name, to thrust his former friend?

"He has no good record, and has done nothing for the State, party or the Reform movement worthy of distinction, unless it be for strutting around Washington, as my old friend Cash would say, 'like a big buck nigger on emancipation day,' while he is trying to make our innocent and unsuspecting people believe that the cry of a jackass is the roar of a lion, or the words in which General Farley closes his salutation to Senator Irby. The public will agree with him that the Junior Senator has done nothing 'worthy of distinction.'"

Suspended.

The *Advocate* has suspended publication and will be discontinued. The *Advocate* succeeded the *Farmer's Interest* which was begun in 1890, and became defunct a few months afterwards. The successor was established, we believe, the first part of 1891. Its owners, Messrs. David P. Crosby, James B. Turner and P. B. Lockwood, found that it could do no more than pay current expenses, if that, and, after consultation on last Friday, proposed to sell it with its good will, printing office appointments, types, &c., to the *News and Herald Co.*, and it has been purchased by this newspaper.

We shall try to improve the *News and Herald*, and make it more valuable than ever as a county newspaper; and to this end we ask that our correspondents will send us all the news, and send it promptly.

The Farley Letter.

We have always believed that most of the prominent political leaders in this State were of office and place principally, and had in view no definite political principles to impress upon the country. Recent developments have tended to confirm this belief more than ever.

It is often true that men attack their opponents with the very charges of which they themselves are guilty. Many, if not all, of the prominent office holders in this State gained their ascendancy by preferring charges of "ring rule," "bossism" &c. Now these same men are most vulnerable on these points. Political cliques will always exist as long as there is such a thing as politics, but we don't believe that we have ever had such an open, well organized "ring" as now exists in this State. It was a pretty big ring at first, including a good many. Governor Tillman was to some extent correct when he said that it was "a hands-all-around-ring." But a ring is unmanageable, and the effort is to ex-communicate a great many. Irby and Tillman are the great high executives, and heads are being chopped off daily. The latest head chopped off is Farley's. That was done by Senator Irby.

Gen. Farley says, in a very searching open letter: "There is a settled, malicious" and determined purpose, on the part of certain parties, not only to blacklist but to misrepresent and malign me and others, which has found expression in such a way as to cause my friends to ask me the reason for it." He says that he had his first intimation of it by a letter in the *Augusta Chronicle*, signed "Cradock," which he says was really dictated by Senator Irby, and he has the evidence to prove it. This article contained the following: The leaders of the South Carolina Reform movement that assembled in Washington during the inauguration seemed to have more important business than sight seeing. The rank and file of the Reform movement in the State have, to all appearances, been satisfied with the leadership of Tillman and Irby, but not so with some of the lieutenants. One of the State officials announced to a supposed enemy of Governor Tillman and Senator Irby that the following combination had been agreed upon: Congressman Shell, who signed the prepared manifesto in 1890, and who, all at once, recently became so disgusted with politics and politicians that he had himself interviewed announcing his retirement from politics to be the anti-Tillman candidate for Governor, posing as a healing plaster between the two factions.

Senator Butler is to be their candidate for reelection. General Farley is to succeed Shell in Congress. Mr. Talbot is to have no opposition from the Conservative faction for Congress and is to receive the Conservative support. The position of Adjutant General is said to have been offered Capt. J. H. Tillman, but it is likely he will not accept it. General Farley denies such a combination, and asserts that Irby, who "aspires to be the champion liar of the State," is the author of it.

The Farley article is racy, and pretty hard on the Junior Senator.

The Act Unconstitutional.

Judge Hudson, who is one of the soundest jurists in the State, upon the petition of freeholders voters of Darlington praying for a permanent injunction against the County Board of Control, has granted the injunction and holds that the dispensary act is unconstitutional.

The grounds upon which the injunction was asked are:

First: Because the petition of John Buckner Floyd for the office of dispenser is not signed by a majority of the freehold voters of the town, and his bond is invalid.

Second: Because the act of 21 December, 1892, in so far as it provides for the establishment of State and County dispensaries is unconstitutional.

Judge Hudson sustains both grounds, but the second only is of interest outside of Darlington. It is a splendid review of the law of right of liberty and property, and especially of the reserved rights of the citizen. The act is held constitutional in so far as it prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State.

"But," says Judge Hudson, "the vital question is whether it is constitutional for the Legislature to confer upon the government of this, or any branch thereof, the exclusive right to trade in intoxicating liquors and maintain the same from the treasury of the State?" "Can that body divert the taxes of the people from the legitimate purposes of government, and invest the money in the trade and traffic in intoxicating liquors to the exclusion of the right of the people to deal therein?"

The Constitution grants no such power; "not because," the decision goes on to say, "such a grant is prohibited expressly by the Constitution, but because it is against the genius and spirit of all free governments, and it is in violation of the common law rights of the people as handed down to us through the Magna Charter of King John, and which form the web and woof and warp of our fundamental law and individual rights."

The Legislature has no more authority to confer such a power, such a tremendous monopoly upon the government than it has to confer it upon one man, or to say that the government shall create a monopoly in drugs and medicines.

"It is usurpation of power, a perversion of the ends, aims and principles of a Republican government, unconstitutional, null and void, except in so far as it prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within the State. In this prohibitory feature alone is it justified as an exercise of police power; but when it proceeds to transfer the traffic from the citizen to the State exclusively, it is divested of every feature of the police power, and gives to the traffic in intoxicating liquors a sanction, a dignity and magnitude it never before possessed." Is the strong, forcible distinction drawn by Judge Hudson.

The decision should be read by every citizen, for there is a growing tendency to ignore and wander away from constitutional rights. The decision simply states old, familiar principles of the rights of property and liberty; but rights that are now too much forgotten.

UPPER LONGTOWN ITEMS.

LONGTOWN, S. C., July 7.—The long drought was broken at this place on Monday evening by two heavy rains falling; first one about midday, the other in the afternoon. Much good was done to the suffering crops by this rain. March corn was greatly benefited by the rain, most of it tussling and silking. Outlook for it not so favorable as it was last year, although it may come out greatly after the rains.

The cotton crop looks well as a general thing, notwithstanding it is about ten days late. Plenty of blooms noted.

Gardens are fine in our neighborhood. We are trying to raise beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, etc.

Fruit is very scarce and of an inferior quality. The apple and blackberry seems to be the most plentiful. The yield of figs will also be very large this year. Watermelons are late in this section. Don't think any one here had one by the fourth.

Most people in our section celebrated the fourth by lighting General Green. A very good idea indeed, considering the amount of grass they had.

Now, Messrs. Editors, don't think for a moment that we are swamped in grass, for provided we have a few days of sunshine we will take care of this monster.

Misses Sallie and Mary McMeekin, of Winnsboro, are visiting friends and relatives in Longtown.

Mrs. J. M. Stewart and daughter, of Longtown, are visiting in East Water-
MARTIN W. P. McMeekin, of Winnsboro, is visiting in Longtown.
A great many persons went out on last Friday and provided themselves with some wild-geese as a remedy against snake bites of course. The dispensary is the great theme of conversation in Longtown at present, and some against it. May be after there is some good in it, nevertheless we shall see in the course of time.

Several persons felt the earthquake shock mentioned in the newspapers. It was accompanied by the same rumbling noise that was peculiar to it in '80.

BUCKHEAD ITEMS.

Buckhead, S. C., July 7.—I promise my diary.
The 25th, 26th and 27th fair. There was a beautiful red sun at sunrise on the morning of the 25th, a fine sign of rain. On the 26th rained in the afternoon. The 27th is a beautiful morning, and the fair is a success.

There was a picnic at Buckhead today, the 28th. The 29th was without rain but good. The 30th, we are needing rain.

There was a picnic at Buckhead on the national holiday, the 4th. We are nearly all the time dressed with the songs of the morning bird, and we sometimes hear the beautiful songs of the turtle dove. This land of ours is wonderfully blessed in so many ways.

July 4th. No rain here, but plenty of clouds and thunder in the west. Mr. S. C. Carter had the sad misfortune to lose his second son, Frank, a yearling, on the 4th. His name was T. M. Carter, a fine boy, and he was buried in the cemetery at Buckhead the same day.

I locked very much like rain in the afternoon of the 6th, and Capt. T. M. Carter told me this morning that there was a very good rain at Buckhead on the evening of the 6th inst. He also told me that the thermometer was higher at his house than at any other time this year.

Miss Isabel Lyles arrived at our house on the morning of the 6th inst. from a visit to Mr. J. M. Coleman. She was accompanied by Master Jesse Coleman.

Mrs. Jennie P. Rice is also with us. We are needing rain very much. Cotton can stand the drought, being a sun plant, so much better than wheat. There is some complaint that gardens are not standing the drought so very well.

Mr. W. Mayfield has the largest sweet potato vine in the county. Watermelon vines and the young melons are looking very well. Irish potatoes are also good.

I agree with Mr. T. M. that it is a shame to the State, there is so many dreadful things occurring to what there were fifty years ago. Only a very few numbers at that time occurred in the United States; now it is, I suppose, a daily occurrence.

So, accidents are happening so much often than in former times. This was a sad one to the British ship Victoria.

There was a picnic near Crosby Institute on the glorious fourth. Addresses were made by Messrs. Berg, T. S. Brice, J. F. V. Lutz, Rev. B. F. Eves and Mr. Gilmore. The dinner was plentiful and good, the crowd was much larger than of any other year.

The 8th of July in the morning is fair. Rain is much needed. I hope Mr. Cleveland and his administration may prove true to all the people.

WOODWARD NEWS.

WOODWARD, S. C., July 8.—The gin house of Maj. T. W. Dices, together with his entire ginning outfit and grist mill, was totally destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as there had been no fire about the place since last Saturday, strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary, thought might possibly have been started by rats igniting matches that may have been carelessly dropped. The loss will amount to five or six hundred dollars. No insurance.

We have had no rain for several weeks, consequently the ground is very dry and the crops are now suffering to a considerable extent, and, if the drought lasts a few days longer, they will be greatly injured. The crop prospects now are anything but flattering.

Mr. Clarence Mobley left on Thursday for Fort Hill where he expects to take a thorough course in Clemson College.

The oppressively hot and dry weather under which we have been laboring for some time, and which was playing havoc with the crops, was broken late this afternoon by a fine rain as one would wish to see. It was accompanied by a considerable wind which, however, was of short duration and did comparative little or no damage. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and the crops will in all probability recover their healthy appearance and put on a rapid growth. General relieving the timely and refreshing rain.

July 10.—Rev. R. P. Smith, pastor of Concord Church, has received and accepted a call from the church at Gastonia, N. C. At a congregational meeting held yesterday in the church the congregation to unite with him in asking Presbytery to sever his pastoral relationship with the church, but the congregation being exceedingly anxious to keep him felt that they could not conscientiously do so. He was, however, by a majority vote refused to comply, thinking it best to leave the matter entirely with Presbytery. As a further inducement to leave him reconsider the matter and continue his pastorate here, the congregation voted an increase of salary, also a monthly vacation and a gift of one hundred dollars to defray his traveling expenses to any place he may wish to go during his vacation. It is not, however, at all probable that he can be induced to stay, as he believes a larger field of usefulness is open to him at Gastonia, and his mind seems to be fully made up to go there.

8100 Howard, 8100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh Cure is the only cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietor has a full and complete list of the names of the doctors who have cured Catarrh, and they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. C. CUREY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

Many Persons are broken down by Catarrh of the Bladder. Brown's Iron Bitters cures the system and builds up the system.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

Editor: *Editor* The journal from which "Dots by the Way" was taken, was kept by particular request. I send it to you for publication. The easy, pleasant style in which it is written will, I know, cause it to be appreciated by you as well as your numerous readers.

I left New York in one of the United Fruit steamers, a perfect revelation of the ship. You must see one of those ocean pantries to have any idea of their splendid accommodations. We had on board, passengers and crew, about one thousand souls. I was anticipating a pleasant voyage, but was sadly disappointed, as it was only a "dot" and not a "dot" during the whole passage. Early in the morning, not long after leaving New York, we passed the rock bound coast of Ireland. All the previous night the fog along the Irish coast was dense, and as a precaution against collision with other ships, our vessel sounded the fog horn every two minutes. The following of an engine whistled out the note of coal a day, and propelled this floating palace 400 miles in twenty-four hours, was not a hardly conducive to sleep. Our vessel, however, after some distance out on the stream of the harbor of Queenstown, a tender came out, and the "dot" was carried to the wharf, where we were to go. If there, with the luggage, to the city of Queenstown. There we took an Irish break fast in the hotel called the Queen (after Queen Victoria who spent the day there). To say we enjoyed it is to say we enjoyed the food, and in the "dining room" drawn by donkeys, jocosely styled the "Irish engine," it would be a failure to use language to express our deepest satisfaction. The food was superb, baked in the lambent air, made radiant by the gorgeous sun; contrasted with the deep living Emerald Green chain. There is emerald so beautifully green, and air so exhilarating, as that upon which the wild song of the "Mickel Free" is heard. The country well deserves the name of the "Green Isle of Erin."

From Queenstown I went up the beautiful river Liffey to Cork, and from Cork to the castle of Bantry, and then to the town of Bantry. Bantry is a beautiful town, and the harbor is a fine one. I spent two days at Bantry, and then took "tally ho" coaches and went to Glengarriff, spent the night there, and next morning took the train to Killybegs, where I spent the night. I then took the train to Killybegs, where I spent the night. I then took the train to Killybegs, where I spent the night.

From Killybegs I went by steam to Dublin, and while there visited the grave of my father, and also went to the Park where the Cavalry and Bantry were assassinated. The place is marked by an oblique cross. I was told the Irish people are very much ashamed of the crime. From Dublin I went to Roscommon, and then to the castle of Roscommon, and then to the castle of Roscommon, and then to the castle of Roscommon.

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the "Lion of Lucerne," and portrays a man dying on the shield of France.

From Lucerne I took steamer to the Rige, and ascended this mountain 5,000 feet. Came down the mountain and took steamer to Fieslen, where William Tell lived, and where his statue is erected in honor of his illustrious citizen, whom writers have long trying to make the world believe a myth.

But I will not tire you with further details of my tour through the old world. Suffice it to say that this will give you a just idea of how I peregrinated from place to place, through Switzerland, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Scotland and Ireland. Looking with wide-eyed eyes at the grandeur of the Alps, Mont Blanc and Mont Cervin, or "The Matterhorn," its ice grooves and sea of ice; the magnificent Ho-de, built by the Monks of St. Bernard; the dogs with human intelligence, who go out on the broken snows of winter in quest of travelers lost in the appalling canyons of those ice-bound regions, where the eagle, the antelope and the sure-footed chamois alone find consort and pasture. Italy with its historic cities of Venice, Milan, Genoa, Turin, Pisa, Naples, Verona and Rome, presents to the eye and to the mind wonders of another age, the actors of which, many of whom at least, have been asleep two thousand years. Look at the Colosseum of 170,000, and then at the Appian Way, built by Appian Claudius 400 years B. C., along which the great men, the giants, the barbed, and then look at the Forum. I stood on the spot where the laurel crown fell after receiving twenty-five wounds. In fancy I can see the great soldier defending himself, and hear his last sad words, as catching sight of the loved and trusted Brutus, "Et tu Brute?" (And thou, Brutus?).

Then I went to the Vatican, the fifty-five miles long—the Vatican, the Pantheon, the Column of Trajan, the Arch of Titus, etc., that would fill a volume, and the little mind wanes with the immensity of it all, and the years required to work it in. Then look at Hierusalem and Pompeii with their castles, towers and silent streets worn by the wheels and feet of busy men and women long since departed. At a little distance stands Vesuvius, a constant menace to the citizens who have the temerity to live on the very sides and in the very valleys of the vent of the chthonian that boils with everlasting fire.

I would have liked to have remained longer, but cholera was spreading, and I immediately hastened to the sea coast. I was not more than nine hours ahead of the quarantine vessels.

In everything pertaining to the fine arts Europe is ahead of the United States. She is an old country; we are in our infancy. Nature has done everything for us. We lie with a long stretch of coast, between two oceans, with Europe and Africa on one side and Asia on the other, nothing to impede direct navigation. Our whole country is traversed by chains of rivers running in every direction. Our Atlantic and Pacific coast, as well as the great lakes and gulfs, are connected by lines of railroads. Our immense forests, our quarries of splendid building rock, our inexhaustible mineral resources are not to be equalled. Our soil and climate are suited to everything now under cultivation except a few tropical plants, and many of them are now grown with great success. California will soon rival Europe in her grapes and raising. Our cotton bolls are the finest in the world, and our goat supply of flux and wool will soon make us the greatest agricultural, manufacturing and exporting country in the world. Let our people visit any quarter of the globe and they will return, as I have done, fully convinced that the United States is the favored spot on the earth.

For Over Fifty Years. Mrs. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children, while feeding with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic and wind, and is the best remedy for all the ailments of infancy. It is the sufferer's friend. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty cents a bottle. Beware and ask for Mrs. Wislaw's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Female Weakness Positive Cure. OF THE ENEMIES:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousands and one ill which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and Dr. E. G. MARCHESI, Urologist, N. Y.

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THE CONSUMPTIVE AND FEIBLE and all who suffer from consumption, weakness, and all who are broken down by disease, should use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. It cures the scalp, and restores the hair to its natural color. It is a tonic, and gives the system a new lease of life. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty cents a bottle. Beware and ask for Parker's Hair Balsam, and take no other kind.

I KEEP COOL. Inside, outside, and all the way through. HIRE'S Beer. This great Temperance drink is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it. PHOTOGRAPHS. I AM prepared to take PICTURES and solicit the patronage of the public. MRS. J. B. DEHERRADORA. 7-26. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Men's Low Quarter Shoes,
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A. WILLIFORD & CO. 350 Pounds Cotton. We offer one ton Cotton Seed Meal for Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds Middling Lint Cotton, payable next fall. Every prudent farmer should side manure his cotton and corn with cotton seed meal at that price. Now is the time to do it. Respectfully, W. R. DOTY & CO.

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